

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

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THE SUN, New York City.

They Must Meet It.

The Hon. JOHN E. KENNA, a Senator in Congress from West Virginia, thus describes the plan of campaign used in that State by Gen. HARRISON'S astute Secretary of War: "The plan of ELEUNS is to encourage third party diversions and let the Force bill go." Mr. KENNA added his opinion that "If the Republican party would meet the Force bill in West Virginia openly, it would be buried by 40,000 majority.'

Mr. ELEINS is only trying to do in West Virginia the timorous and futile dishonest evasion which the Republican party is trying in every State. But the evasion will not evade, because, as Mr. KENNA says: " Everybody knows that any House that would elect

Tow Purn Speaker would pass a Porce hill. Every hold knows that any Scinite that would reflect the will of Whitehaw Rain woods pass a Perce bill. And everybody knows that any Executive pen wielded by Belleausis Hannison would leap to its approvat."

The Prohibitionists might just as well pretend that they are not in favor of prohibition as the Republican party protond that, it is not for the Force will. The record carnet be falsified. The fact is there, and It will prove a fatal fact if it is used as sternly and incessantly in the North in those last days of the campaign as it is used in the South. The Republicans cannot help meeting the Force bill. Silence is of mouse.

In New York.

Brother Joseph Manley, whose honeful bulletins are accepted without dispute, and pass current readily in Damariscotta, Mattawankeng, Saddleback, and Passadumkeng, was accosted by a Tribune representative for his opinion on the situation two weeks ago. Joseph was then non-committal. "Let's wait," he said to the interrogator, " until the temper of the people has declared itself unmistakably."

In other words, he desired a postnonement of prophecies until the clouds should roll by. On Sunday, when the Tribune representative called at the Fifth Avenue Hotei, Joseph wheeled his chair about, and with an Annie Rooney smile of confidence gave this sapient opinion of the political situation in New York:

"It must be remembered that in this State there are over 18,000 voting precincts, and the change of a single vote in each voting precinct would make a marked difference in the result. North of the the Union The drift of opinion in New York is strongly toward the Republican party. Of this there can be no question. If the Republican vote is polled, and every effort will be made to poll it, New York will surely give its electoral vote to Mr. HARRIBON."

" New York, north of the Harlem River, is the strongest Republican State in the Union," declares JOSEPH. There are eighteen thousand voting precincts in it, and a change of one vote in each would make a marked difference, he adds.

There were only 5,302 election precincts in this State a year ago, and if 13,000 additional ones have been added since, then the circumstance has generally escaped attention, and Joseph has a monopoly of the

The up-State counties of New York are undeniably Republican, and if the vote cast for President HARRISON in 1888 could be fairly accepted as the criterion of their poground for admitting the accuracy of the fact. President HARRISON received in the territory to which with such smug confidence the Republican management so frequently refer, 451,080 votes, and Mr. CLEVELAND received 865,676, in 1888. That is, Mr. HARRIson had a fraction more than 55 per cent. of the total vote cast for the two leading candidates, and Mr. CLEVELAND had a fraction less than 45 per cent. of the same total There was a difference between them, in this territory, of less than 10 per cent. of the total vote. In the same election the percentage in favor of the Republicans was 24 per cent. of the whole vote in Kunsas, 15 per cent. in Colorado, 15 per cent. in Minnesota, 16 per cent. in Maine, 14 per cent. in Nebraska, 45 per cent. In Vermont, 14 per cent. in Nevada, and so on through the list of strong Republican States. So much for this claim of MANLEY'S.

Since 1888 the Republican lead in the up-State counties of New York has been greatly reduced. They have lost three elections in succession, and in the most recent of the three Governor FLOWER cut down the Republican lead north of the Harlem more than half. Important political changes have been going on in this region. Buffalo, for Instance, the largest city In the State outside of the metropolitan region, has been heading straight for the Democratic column. The new electoral law has worked to the disadvantage of the Republicans, who advocated with so neach asincerity its adoption, and the provisions of the registry law are such that it is no longer possible to roll up Republican majorities in the backwood regions in the old go-as-you-please way.

The trouble with the Republican prophets, as with the Republican managers, in their estimates of the vote of the State of New York, is due to the fact that they are some years bekind the times. Their predictions have a backnumber appearance; they are based on conditions which have greatly altered or have entirely passed away. The growth of the State in population and in political methods, which have wrought such havor to Republican hopes in the laterior, they | 127 votes. He will need 72 more in order seem to take little account of. Joseph is like the others. If, as we are bound to believe, the Tribun quotes him accurately as well to picturesquely, Joseph is in favor of giving three cheers for the past. He believes that the wheels of the political tail may still be and it is by no means certain that these turned by the water which has passed. Catholic members will act together on the With the results of the contest of foot years ago before him, in mathematical shape, he Germany have strendy evinced a readiness is sanguine of a great Republican victory in to disrupt their party sooner than to coa majority of the 18,600 precincts into which, operate with the Prussian Catholies in behe says, the Empire State is divided. Of the half of measures which will grievously augchanges which have occurred since 1835 he ment existing military and fiscal burdens. seems to take no account, and we find no | Chancellor Caprivi has attempted, through allusion in his Sunday interview with the the German Minister to the Vatican, to Tribuae reporter of the great issue of the persuade Leo XIII. to interpose in his Force bill which has united all Democrats | favor and direct South German Catholics to of New York, whether living north or south | support the Army bill. There are as yet no of the Harlem River, the gushing Bronx, or | indications that the Pope is willing to asthe gauging Sherman's Creek, as they have sist in calarging the resources of the Triple not been united before in a Presidential election since Samuel J. Tilden, as the hostile to the Papacy as it is to France.

American government, put the Republicans to rout in this State in 1876.

Brother Manney should be careful not to put all his political eggs in a broken basket. The Republican vote in Maine was 70,000 In 1968, and twenty years later it was 73,000 for Mr. HARRISON. It increased 3,000. In New York State in the same period the Republican vote increased 230,000. This is a growing State and it is growing Democratic.

We Reply to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

The Hon. WHITELAW REID grows bolder in his discussion of the Force bill issue the further away he gets from the New York merchants who enjoy a large and profitable trade with the South. On Monday night Mr. REID was at Ithaca in company with Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. After Dr. DE-PEW had joilled the audience, Mr. REID tackled the more serious matters of the canvass. He was in the middle of the tariff when some intelligent Ithacan sangout: ' Force bill!" We record with pleasure the fact that the Republican candidate for Vice-President did not dodge. Here is what he said:

"There is no such thing, and there never has been. There has been a bill to provide for the Federal con-trol of the election of Federal officers. Have you say objection to that? You have State control of State officers. Why should not the Federal Government control the election of Federal officers?"

It is delightful to find so conspicuous Republican standing by his guns, bayonets included. Mr. REID's question goes to the heart of the Force bill issue. "Why should not the Federal Government control the election of Federal officers?"

Because, Mr. Rein, the terrible and costly experience of the South has shown what Federal interference with elections signifies and involves. It signifies the alliance of rascality and ignorance for the plunder of the States. It signifies disaster beyond computation to the interests of a great and now prosperous section of the republic; and disaster, likewise, to all of those Northern interests which are concerned in the prosperity which the South has enjoyed since it was once before rescued from Federal bayonets and negro domination. No repetition of that chapter of American distory, if you please, Mr. BEID! Because, Mr. REID, the control of the

election of President and Congressmen in the districts by Federal Supervisors to bully and harass the voter. Federal spies and detectives to invade the houses of citizens, Federal Returning Boards to count the ballots, partisan life Judges to certify the results and to decide beyond appeal the contests that arise when the vote is close, signifies the overthrow of free suffrage. It signifies Republican Presidents in the White House and Republican Congresses in the Capitol for an indefinite term of years. It signifies such further enterprises of centralization and usurpation as the party in power may choose to undertake. You may not see that very clearly now, Mr. REID, but your newspaper, the Tribune, frankly admitted the partisan value of the scheme when it urged the Republicans in Congress not to abandon their effort to put through a measure which "carried within itself the assurance of future Tariff bills by the hundred." The Federal Government should not control the elections, because Republican control of the elections signifies a continuous Republican Government of force and fraud until such time as the outraged voters shall break their shackles and arm them

selves for revolution. Because, Mr. REID, the Federal control of Federal elections involves also the Federal control of State elections, county elections, and municipal elections. DAVENPORT has shown on a small scale how the thing works in practice. The citizen who is seized and eaged in order to prevent him from voting the Democratic ticket for President or Congressman, is likewise prevented from voting for Governor, Mayor, or Sheriff. He has no astral body which he can send forth from the Federal iron cage to exercise in State and local matters those rights of suflitical division, there would be very good | frage which even the Republican Force bill advocates do not assume to regulate by figures furnished by JOSEPH. As a matter of | Federal law. Locked up as a Federal voter, he is locked up and disfranchised as a citizen of his State, and as a voter in the city or town in which he lives.

Does this answer Mr. REID's question satisfactorily? If not, we shall be happy to give him further information, as extended and as specific as he may desire.

Will the German Army Bill Be Passed?

It is now admitted that the sketch of the Army bill published by the Cologne Gazette was correct in every particular. The disclosure was evidently made by a member of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, and the young Kniser is reported to have expressed great indignation at the betraval of his plans. It is well, however, for the German people that they should know betimes what burdens Chancellor Caprivi wishes to impose upon them, for the creation of public opinion is by no means so quick and easy a thing in Germany as it is in England or France. It is now known that the Army bill means a very large addition to the number of conscripts called under the colors every year, and a consequent increase of \$15,000,000 in the annual expenditure for military purposes, together with a preliminary outlay of \$20,000,000. rendered inevitable by the contemplated expansion of the army on a peace footing. It is also rumored that these additional expenditures are to be met by increasing the present customs duties and internal revenne taxes on tobacco.

The Army bill is now before the Bundesrath, and has not yet passed that body. But, although the representatives of Bavaria and of other South German States are known to be opposed to it, the measure firmly supported as it is by the Kaiser, is regarded as certain to obtain the approval of the Federal Senate. It will then come before the Reichstag, which has 397 members, and in which, therefore, a majority is 199. Assuming that the Chancellor an obtain the assistance of every memher of each section of the Conservative party, he will enter the contest with to obtain a bare majority of one. He can expect no help from the National Liberals or from the Freisinnige party or from the Socialists. The auxiliaries which are judispensable to his success must be sought I among the Ciericals or Centrists. military question. The Clericals of South

Alliance, which has hitherto shown itself as

of Germany is staked upon the passage of the Army bill. The fate of this bill will depend upon the vote of Catholic members of the Reichstag from South Germany, and these votes, again, will be largely influenced and probably determined by a suggestion from the aged inmate of the Vatican.

The Jews and Palestine.

That most distinguished of Jewish-American philosophers, Rabbi Wise, does not welcome the new Palestinian movement, in so far as it involves the repeopling of the Holy Land by the Jews now scattered over the world, including those in the United States. He holds that the Jews who are now here should stay here, instead of going to the country once held by their race and trying to set up there a Jewish State like that which existed before the Christian era. The Jews have multiplied in the United States till they number over a million; they enjoy privileges here such as they cannot obtain in Asia; they are constantly becoming more powerful; and they are accummulating wealth more rapidly than the people of any other race in the country. Though in their synagogues they are perpetually praying for the restoration of Jerusalem, in the opinion of Rabbi Wise, who considers New York far preferable to Jerusalem as a place of abode, they could not be made to go there.

We are assured that the great majority of the thousand rabbis in the United States hold views like those held by Rabbl WISE upon this subject; and that only the Russian and Polish rabbis who have recently come here take any other view, or believe that the prophecies of restoration are to be

literally construed. The recent discussion of the new Palestinian movement in THE SUN has called out many expressions of opinion thereon from our Jawish contemporaries; and we have been struck with the fact that all of them which have fallen under our notice are of one accord. We do not know of a Jewish-American paper that favors the migration to Palestine of the Jews in the United States. We quote here but a couple of brief extracts from two of these papers as specimens of many that might be quoted from other papers. The Jewish Tidings of last Friday says:

"The conditions in this country will have to change mightily before the Jews will forente it for the land o he prophets. As for the Jews of the United States, it

The Jewish Messenger of the same date gives its judgment in an elaborate article: "The niterance of the Rev. Dr. Kent of the Episcopal Church that 'Palestine will soon be ready for the Jewish race, has absolutely no weight unless he can show that the Jewish race is ready for Palestine, Jewish public opinion on this subject is not difficult to as certain. The great majority of Israelites who share the civilization of the day and are accorded civil and religious equality, give no thought of returning to Palestine. If the traditional view of the final ingatives ng and the rebuilding of the Temple is still repeated in n no hurry, however, to abandon Wall street, the wanderd Oil Company, and Western mortgages in consequence. So Israel is not returning and does not want to return. It looks no tonger backward, but shead and around P'

Though the Jews of this country are thus nearly unanimous in declaring that they will never go to Palestine as settlers, it is certain that a good many of the Jews of eastern Europe are going there. As we stated a few days ago, the Jewish population of Palestine has more than doubled within a short time, and those of the Russian and Polish Jews who have been prevented from coming to this country are turning their eyes toward Jerusalem. If the Czar continues to maintain his anti-Jewish policy, millions of his Jewish subeets will be compelled to find homes somewhere outside of Russia; and there is no doubt that since the Turkish Sultan now favors their settlement in Palestine, they will make homes for themselves there.

While the Jews who are in this country will stay in it, there are enough Jews in Russia alone to give Palestine a larger population than it ever had in any past age. We shall be pleased to see a powerfu ish State there, all the people thereof enjoying those unalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Not a Plea; a Command.

The influence of the Force bill for driv ing Republicans over to the Democracy is manifest and impressive, and the unreported changes in the same direction for the same reason must be very great. But that is not the chief effect of the issue which the Republicans have so fatuously raised for their own destruction.

The Force bill, besides sweeping into the Democratic camp all wavering Republicans, has solidified the Democracy itself. It has put partisan life and determination into ranks temporarily bewildered and broken, and has urged the old army forward with compactness and harmony of spirit not known since the days of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. It is the sort of question that doesn't halt to explain its meaning or to debate its advantages, but it bluntly commands the Democratic party to win the election with a voice that brooks no dispute or disobeyal.

It is no wonder that outsiders previously arrayed against it now see the true nature and value of the Democratic party. The issue of the day has presented the Democracy and its opponents, the Republicans, in a light so clear that all previous misunderstanding and prejudice must fade away. and when the truth is visible the majority of people in this country must choose to follow the party to whom the idea of Federal interference with elections is an abomination.

No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

A correspondent from North Carolina

"Will you give me the definition and the derivation of the word 'plutocrat'?"

A plutocrat is a semi-mythical character which Providence has raised up in this generation to terrorize the professional anti-monopolists. "Plutocrat" is derived from Greek words meaning wealth and ruler. It signifies one who rules by wealth. Speaking in soberness, a plutocrat in this country is a rich man who votes.

To the Engineer The Sex-Sec. Can you inform many anxious readers, provided it is not until for publication, just what the Rev Tom Dixon thinks of the robin tarin, which, on account of its unconstitutional and disfranchising features, was vetoed by Governor Hill, was before the Legislature of 1800. sixty-eight Republicans in the Assembly voted n favor of it. and fifty-one Democrats were recorded in opposition.

In addition to the sixty-eight Republican favoring the bill, with the disfranchising features annexed, and the fifty-one Democrats who voted against it, there were cast in favor of the measure the votes of four professed Demorats, recreant to the pledges of the party, and seemingly willing to surrender, without a struggle, the rights and franchise of thousands of their fellow Democrats. The action of these individuals was repudiated at the time, and it was no fault of theirs that at the ensuing election, in which GRANT was redlected Mayor of New York, at that of 1891, when Roswall. P. Flowen was chosen Governor, or in this champion of constitutional methods in According to Caprivi himself, the safety | year's Presidential election, there was not a

wholesale disfranchisement of Democrats. Two of these professed Democrats have since retired from contests for any elective post One of them was defeated at the ensuing election by his constituents; the other secured an appointive position of an administrative character. Two are ugain before the voters this One, August Menningen, is running (with entire fitness) on the Republican ticket for Alderman in the Fifth district.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Daily Globe, expresses non-partisan commiseration for the two of our most distinguished citizens who happen to be ApLAI STEVENSOS and WHITELAW BUID. The Globe needn't be sorry for the men in danger of being "buried" in the Vice-Presidency. Neither of those gentlemen will be happy until he gets it, but bliss is reserved for AbLat alone.

Our consular agent at Norfolk Island says that the descendants of the Pitcairn Islanders now living there number 574 souls. As about 200 offspring of the mutineers are now living on Pitenirn, the total descendants of the nine sailors of the Bounty and the twelve Tahiti women they took with them to the little rock of Pitcairn are about 774; and it is only a little over a century since the mutineers who made Pitcairn famous took refuge on the little island.

Some of these people, to be sure, are partly descended from newcomers whom the islanders admitted to their community after

through the numerous portraits of him, and the public must have been mildly astonished to see the picture of a beardless boy paraded as that of the greatest man in China. Pictures will get mixed up sometimes, though, as the Western newspaper can testify which a few weeks ago printed a picture of the late ARTHUR Honister, African explorer, as that of the Czar of all the Russins.

THE ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION. Inspector-General Breckenridge's Repor

to the Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Gen. Breekenridge. Inspector-General of the Army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says that never refore in the history of the department has there been so full and thorough a performance of all the duties devolving upon it by the army of the United States. At one time during the year the country seemed to be upon the verge of war, and the response of the people to a call not yet made, but anticipated, was something thoroughly gratifying. Tenders of regiment of men came spontaneously from all sections

of men came spontaneously from all sections of the country, in the South and Northalike, the spirit of patriotism being equally enthusiastic.

The trouble with Garza, the Mexican outlaw, is referred to as emphasizing a mistake made in defining the boundary line in the treaty of Guadalupa Hidalgo, which was pointed out by military men at the time. If the United States had named the mountains to the south of the Rio Grande, with only a small force at the passes it could easily have kept intruders out of the country, but the Rio Grande is generally fordable, and is worthless as a barrier, being but little more difficult to pass than an imaginary line.

It has been suggested, he says, that an army officer be detailed as military secretary on the staff of each Governor of a State who desires it. This plan he thinks would make a new and needed the between the different branches of the service, which would be a benefit beth to the regulars and to the State troops, especially in case of war, when the service they could render might be of incalculable value in those preliminary movements which are of such importance and are so difficult and exacting in the burly burly of netual war, and in which our army organization has been especially deficient.

A Jew Went with Columbus,

To the Emine of The Sus-Sir: In an issue of The Sus last week a correspondent asks if any Jows accompanied Columbus when he discovered America. It appears that one did sail on the first voyage, but as all the fews had been expelled from Spain by Queen isa-bella, this one, either from conviction or to save himself from the Inquisition, had been converted to the Catholic faith. The Jews, however, have just a little Catholic faith. The Jews, however, have just a intic cause to be proud of him, because he was picked out as an ambassador by Colombins for his learning. His mane was Lonis de Torres, and when Colombins lambed on Colo, thinking he had reached the content of Asia, he deepatched by Torres and Roderigo de Jerez with "travelling expenses, several strings of bends, and other trinkets," to the Grant Khim of Cathay, who other trinkets," to the Grant Khim of Cathay, who was supposed to be "a kindred leagues to the West." Louis de Torres "knew Hebrew Arabic, and other languages, which Colombins supposed the trivinial Prince luight understand." They also carried the following missive:

Tenliannil and Indella to King ove for them and for Spain; are, moreover, informed that he and his subjects very much wish to hear from spain, send, therefore, their Admirsi, Christopher Co-lumbes, who will tell him that they are in good health and perfect prosperity.

"Gnavana, April 50, 1492." Both of them returned, but instead of finding non-tens towns, a civilized. Inxurious people, they spake a main? "Lowns compased of five buts, of unked though kindly savages, from which they received little god frukels."

New York, Oct. 71.

The Robin as a Sang Bled.

To the Entrop of The Sys-Sec. The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., seems from his letter in The Syn of to-day to have been the victim of deficient emithelevica knowledge. His notion that the robin is not a song lard is based upon inadequate observation. He seems to have known the robin only in the South, where the bird winters. In that latitude and at that season, indeed at any season save in spring and summer, the rabin is not a song bird. In fact, to a person of no wider and closer observation than Mr. Dixon, almost where and closer observation than Mr. Dixon, almost no bird is a song bird, for most of the feathered creatures sing only in the mating and breeding season. Their sange are a truly love some as were those or Anacreon or of any other croine post. If Mr. Dixon win visit the woods betenboots at this season he will that their almost leadies makes down, because few birds are now with us, and they are sometess. Even the blue-bird, that exquisite musician of spring, us we abrief so journer here on his way South, is almost such in these autumn days.

journer here on his way South, is almost sucht in these autum days.

But if Me Dixon will visit in April, May, or June the woodlands about New York, or wask at that season the paths of fentral Park, he will own, infects he be dead to music, that the gross material robust of the winter and the South is perhaps the most glorions of our feathered songsters. For even the lards, there as a time to draine and to make any law may be a functional to the season of the On the Eve of Election,

The Rev. Mr. Dixan's Explicit. The Rev. Mr. Dixin's robin-shooting scrape has as ed a good deal mo. a attention that the very hold

est of his Sunday remions ever did. From the Providence Journal.
It is comble to argue that the flev. Mr. Dixon must 'e little acquaintance with the literature of Ame ra, such, for instance, as Auduben's natural history, or the writings which describs New England country life, but it is feelish to let one's sections views of his mental attainments take us in that direction. If he were a schoolboy, his father should direct his teacher to trounce him, and then force the scapegrace loget up every morning early for years, till his car could conver to his soul some of the chreeful music that is a the robin's note.

Print the Clothier and Impiche

Briggs-How do you like my new coat? I got it at the misht parior, it's one of the best mishts I ever saw.

IS THUI KNO YIN TO BE RECALLED? Mithlewicz Thicks He Ish':-Mr. Horner's

Suit Against the Count WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, -Tsui I wo Yin, who for more than four years has been accredited as Chinese Minister to the United States, and whose name has been much mixed up of late with Count Mitkiewicz's transactions, is said to be preparing to return to China. At the legation it is said that he expects to leave Washington a very few days. It is customary with the Chinese Government to change its represen-tative abroad every four years, so the present Minister's term would be regarded as having exilied, even if there were no especial reasons for making a change. Mail advices have been eccived, however, stating that the name of Cha Yin, a dignitary who outranks Tsui Kwo Yin, has been laid before the Emperor for the mission to the United States, and that consemently the present Minister will be recalled It is said that he will not be transferred to any other diplomatic post, but will be ordered back

Count Eugene Mitkiewicz does not credit the report that a new man has been selected to represent the Chinese Government at Washngton. At the State Department, too, there ingion. At the State Department, too, there is no information obtainable that Cha Yin has been chosen as the successor of Tsui Kwo Yin, the presen Minister. Mitklewicz a week or two ago announced that a letter had been received at the legation stating that Tsui kwo Yin had been reappointed for another three years' term. When the report that a new Minister was coming was shown to Mitklewicz to-day he shrugged his shoulders and said:

ly descended from newcomers whom the islanders admitted to their community after they had been discovered. They have, however, rarely permitted outsiders to settle among them, and it is believed that the names of Norns and Evans were the only new names added to those of the original mutineers until a part of the colony removed permanently to Norfolk Island, where some of the young women married outside the community.

The persistent hesitation and the meagreness of numbers in which the political bettors of this year bet, indicate that, in the opinion of the great unprejudiced fraternity of gamblers, the problem of the election is too difficult to decide. All the betting that is done difficult to decide. All the betting that is done disable they vote. The Democrats and Republicans need not you up their money, if they are not so minded; but the Democrats must get out their vote.

An illustrated paper has the misfortune this week to print a portrait that has done good service as the likeness of the Emperor of China, but is certainly overworked when presented as the counterfelt presentment of Li Hung Chang. The lineauents of that aged statesman have become very well known through the numerous porturate of him, and they public must have been mildly astonished.

Lawyer Burke, in his efforts to-day to secure Lawyer Burke, in his efforts to-day to secure another warrant for the Count's arrest, got into a rather lively war of words with Judge Bradiey, in which the latter somewhat plainty indicated that if Mr. Burke were not a stranger be would have him arrested for contempt of court. Mr. Burke is indignant at his treatment and insists that he will not permit himself to be overnwed by the peculiar methods of the District Courts and the peculiar manners of the court officials.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE PACIFIC England's Proposition for its Suppression Assented to by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- A proposition originating with Great Britain for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the islands of the Pacific Ocean has drawn from our State Department a definite announcement as to the position of the United States in regard to the islands of the Polynesian group. For some years a projeet has been urged upon the various Governments concerned for the suppression or regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors and firearms to the natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. As long ago as 1884 Secretary of State Frelinghuysen concurred in the proposition brought to his attention by the British Minister, but no definite plan was formulated or submitted to this Government until July last. This plan as framed by the British Government was accepted by Secretary Fester in a note to the British Chargé, dated on the Ilthult., with a few suggested medifications as to details. The Secretary said:

"While the sentiments and convictions of this Government endorse the effective restriction of delectrious commerce with the Pacific islanders, the method of giving expression thereto is necessarily influenced by the disparity of policy and interests between the United States and the grent Furopean states in the Pacific Ocean. This disparity has become even greater since the present proposal was first put forth in ISSI. Nearly all of Polynosia has now passed under European unisdiction. Were the United States a colonizing power, expanding its jurisdiction in the same way as the other great powers among the islands of the western Pacific question might legitimately artise as to the share of responsibility that properly until July last. This plan as framed by the in the same way as the other great powers among the islands of the western Facilic, question might legitimately arise as to the share of responsibility that properly should falls to us in the nublic control of these regions. As it is, the discrement of the United States is without colonial interest of any kind in that quarter of the globe, and its administrative responsibilities are remotely confined to participation in the encouragement of good government and autonomy in the Samoan group. To the colonizing or protecting powers the question at issue becomes largely a matter of local municipal government; to like United States it is one of moral influence and cordial cooperation within the just limits of domestic and international rights. Although its responsibilities in the matter are not so great this Government is none the less interested in the humanitarian purposes of the proposed convention, and I am happy to express, by direction of the President, his assent to its general scope.

DR. W. M. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION. Impaired Health Forces Him to Quit the

Pulpit of the Broadway Tabernacle. The resignation of the Rev. William M. Taylor as paster of the Broadway Tabernacio was read in the pulpit on Sunday by the parish clerk. This action on the pastor's part was not wholly unexpected by the congregation, for, while he seemed to have fully recovered from his paralytic stroke of last spring, Dr. Tayfor's strength is not equal to the demands of preaching or of parochial work. The next

Tayfor's strength is not equal to the demands of preaching or of parochial work. The next regular meeting of the congregation is on Nov. 30, and unless a special meeting is called no netton will be taken until then. The patipit will be filled by the invitation of the Supply Committee, as has been done during Dr. Taylor's leave of absence, until a new pastor can be chosen. No one is yet mentioned as Dr. Taylor's successor.

William Mackergo Taylor was born in Killmarnock, Ayresbire, Scotland, on Oct. 20, 1822, He was educated at the Kilmarnock schools and Glasgow University and was licens at to preach in 1852. He came to America in 1871 as delegate from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the General Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the General Presbyterian Assembly in Chicago, and received the next year neall to the Brondway Tabonacle, of which he has been the pastor since April 1872. Dr. Taylor has received degrees from Yale, Amherst, and Princeton, and has leed taylor, and the first taylor has received to the magazines, being editor of The Photosian of Hological Schools. He has written several works on religious topics, and has contributed to the magazines, being editor of The Photosian of Hological schools. He has written several works on religious topics, and has contributed to the magazines, being editor of The Photosian of Hological schools. He has written several works on restriction 1876 to 1880. Dr. Taylor has made no plans for the immediate future, but it is generally understood that he will pay more attention to his literary work than he has for some time.

(1'y linnaces.

Comptroffer Myers redeemed yesterday \$3,020,400 of seven per cent city bonds and \$1,700 of six per cent. County Court House bonds. Interest was paid to the amount of \$2.247.250, of which \$876.840.87 went to the Sinking Fund Commission. There were also redeemed \$3,850,000 or revenue bonds belonging to the sinking fund. This reduces the high-interest bonds outstaiding to a com-paratively small amount. The official state-ment of the city dept is as follows. Parable from sinking fund.
Parable from transform
Five per cert gold company
Na per cert gold company
In cest one Sec. 1, 1802 940 NORTA 95

54 S GIR 630 KS The Master, Comptroller, and City chamber-late, met in the Mayor's office yesterday and decided to make no changes in the list of city denositories or in the rate of interest to be laid by the banks on city deposits, which is two per cent.

Her Malien Titp to New York. The new twin-screw freight and passenger

steamship Montezuma of the Atlantic Transport line is due bere to-morrow on her maiden veyage from London. Like the other sixtwin-screw vessels of the line, she measures 5.545 tons and was built at Belfast by Hariand & Wolf. Her engo capacity is 8,000 tons. She is constructed of steel, and is 456 feet long. 40 feet broad, and 34 deep. Like her sister ships, she carries only cabin passengers. HEAD FIRST INTO THE TUNNEL

An Alaeming Minhap to the Four-in-hand

The four-in-hand coach Republic did no start as usual yesterday morning from the Plaza Hotel for Tuxedo, owing to an accident that hefell the rig and caused great excitement in Park avenue, at Fifty-eighth street The four spanking horses had been harnessed to the ceach and were standing in the stables at Park avenue and Flifty-eighth street wher they took fright at the steam from a train which was passing in the tunnel. They dashed away at full speed, knocking down the stable doors in their flight, and, running across the avenue, they collided with the iron railing round one of the ventilating shafts in the

around one of the ventilating shafts in the tunnel.

The railing gave way, and three of the horses tumbled headlong into the shaft. The fourth stood trembling on the brink. The coach was prevented from following the horses by the stone paranet and was only slightly damaged. The strong harness held the three horses suspended in midair for a moment, but in their mad struggles strap after strap gave way, and seen the animals hay sprawling in a heap on the tracks below. Fortunately no trains were passing at the time, but the signal wires of the railrond were dragged down by the falling horses, and traffic was delayed for an hour on this account.

Ladders were procured from the stables, and men went down into the tunnel to look after the horses, which could be seen lying on the track. A large crowd gathered. In a short lime the horses were got upon their feet but little the worse for their fall of fully twenty feet. They were walked down the tunnel to the station and taken to the stable. They were valuable animals, and were owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillariand Mr. R. Mortimer.

A party of ton persons had been booked to make the trip on the coach, which was to have been driven by Mr. Reeves. They were informed of the accident, and went by train to Nyack, where another coach was secured, and with the relay of horses stationed there the trip to Tuxedo was completed.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE MUSEUM The Board of Estimate Willing to Appro-

nrinte All the Money Necrosary. At the close of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Monday, it was announced that "in consequence of the inadequate appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment" the opening of the

museum on Sundays would have to be dis-

continued. Mayor Grant said yesterday: "The fact is that the museum received all it asked for, and in any case the appropriation was not final, and if it should be found to be insufficient the amount could be increased. With a view to ascertain the amount necessary so that the museum could be kept open on Sundays, Comptroller Myers and President Barker of the Tax Board were authorized to make the requisite investigation. I went so far as to try to have withheld the appropria-

far as to try to have withheld the appropriation of \$400,000 by the Legislature for the anlargement of the building until it was agreed to keep the museum open on Sundays. I am in favor of giving all the money that is necessary for the purpose."

"The Board of Estimate is not responsible for the amount apportioned to the museum." said Mr. Barker. "The museum is under the control of the Fark Board. The Fark Board asked for \$50,000 for it, and the Board of Estimate granted that sum."

Mr. Barker said that an old law provided that the city should pay the museum \$15,000 a year. When the matter of Sunday opening came up the city agreed to pay the museum \$10,000 more. Then the last Legislature passed a law authorizing the city to pay \$70,000 additional to the Art Museum and the same amount to the Museum of Natural History. This made, Mr. Barker said; \$55,000 which the city might give the Museum of Art this year. The matter would be brought up at the next meeting of the Board.

AN EXILE FROM GERMANY. Editor Mosse of Hoboken Appears to Have

Deputy United States Marshal Bornhard be gan a search for a man five weeks ago which ended on Monday when the marshal heard that the man for whom he was looking had died on Sunday in destitute circumstances at 211 Garden street, Hoboken, where he was known as R. F. Frast Mosse.

The marshal said that twenty years ago a man named Vess was a director in the Verden Savings Bank of Verden, near Bremen, Between the years 1873 and 1884 Voss 2,000,000 marks from the bank, the savings of

2.000.000 marks from the bank, the savings of the poor people of the neighborhood. Voss was put in a lunatic asylum, and in 1884 he escaped. He disappeared, and it was thought that he had committed suicide.

In June last a young man named Rudolph Germann came to this country from Verden. In the course of time he saw the man named Mosse, and wrote back to people in Verder that Voss was alive. Persons in Verden corresponded with the German Consul here, and Marshal Bornhard was asked to see if Voss was really alive. The marshal hunted through Jersey City, Hoboken, and Union Hill without result until Monday.

With a picture of Voss, a man of about 30 years, who were glasses, with a large round

With a picture of Voss, a man of about 30 years, who were glasses, with a large round bead, bushr hair and whiskers, and full face, the marshal called at 211 Garden street and questioned the landlady. She said her ledger was known as Dr. Mosse: that he rented a room from her last April, and that he was the editor of the Beliefranische Journal, published at 20 Hudson place. Hobeken, People in the reighborhood called him Baron Von Buelow.

The landlady and the doctor who attended Mosse saw the picture of Voss and said they thought he was the man they had known as Dr. Mosse. The people at the Belletristische Journal were of the same opinion.

TC-MORROW NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

Arrangements for Eighteen Stands in Four teenth Street and Union Square.

Arrangements for the second mass meeting be held at Tammany Hall to-morrow nigh are in the hands of the same committee which made such a success of the first demonstration. They mean to profit by the experience of the first meeting, and will provide more room for the outdoor meetings, and not try to crowd them all into Fourteenth street. It was announced at Tammany Hail yesterday that it has been decided to provide for about eighteen overflow meetings. The stands, it was said, will be loacted as nearly as possible

was said, will be loacted as nearly as possible as follows:

Two on either side of the main entrance to Tammany Hall, and a series through Fourteenth street and along the east side of Union square, the main stand to be erected on the pluzain front of the Everett House. As at the last mass meeting, there will be a German meeting in the hall of the Committee on Organization as well as in the main hall. There will be two pyrotechnic displays, one in front of Tammany Hall and the other in Union square. The streets will be filuminated with calcium and electric lights, and there will be a plentiful supply of brass bands.

THEY WANTED TOO MANY TIPS.

Why Colored Walters were Bischarged from the Keystone Resignant.

There are no more colored waiters at the Keystone restaurant in the Pennsylvania Enitronal depot in Jersey City. The entire force of colored men was discharged aday or twenge and replaced with white waiters. The change training the capture of the pressure created surprise. It was learned yesterday save binserfup to alle of eac antiaxury. The narra-that the colored waiters became so ravenous lives are the ur, in stration in eating and drink-for tips that only customers who gave tips are yet as characteristic himself every dainty which Kharthat the colored waiters became so ravenous for tips that only customers who gave tips were waited on. The others were allowed its wait until their patience was exhausted, and then if they actually needed something to cut they were obliged to go to some other restairment. Business in the Keystone federal match that the manager made in allowers, and, on learning the condition of affairs, refried his colored gentlemen.

Mounted Police Will Be a the Herse Show. Superintendent Byrnes reported favorably on the petition of the National Horse show Association asking that the mounted police be allowed to exhibit at the fall shew, and the Police Commissioners gave the concent yes terday. The resignation of Police teriny. The resignation of Polymer Agency of the Fighth product was selected too lafe to be acted on at Sectorial secting. These franciers were take the secting of Egan. Prince street of Foodward for the Egan. Prince street in the Boodelle at Thirty-lifth street to the street of Street of Scheries and Street of Thirty-lifth street theory and street in Scheries and Street of Central Office.

The Englacers and Sankes Fed Together, TREMONT, Pa., Nov. 1 .- An engineer corps making a survey on the Second Mountain. near Lorberry, were compelled to flee in great haste to-day, owing to the rapid advance upon them of the mountain fibre in this region. An army of snakes, driven from their sleeping places by the intense heat also came on the surveyors without warning. Picking up their instruments, the men fiel down the mountain, followed by the anakes. It is believed that there were thousands of the rectiles.

THEY DISTRUST POLICEMEN'S OATHS What Talesmen Said Who Were Wanted

for Jurors to Try Roundsman Dailey. Roundsman Matthew F. Pailey, formerly of the Eldridge street police, but lately of the Louse of Detention, was put on trial yesterday in the General Sessions on the indictment for assaulting Mamie Hannan, aged 17, of 348 Monroe street in the back room of Joseph Geller's saloon, at Broome and Pitt streets, on the evening of March 26. Dailey is a tall, athletic-looking young man, with a smoothshaved face. He were dark clothing and a blue silk necktle ornamented with a horse-

shoe of diamonds. Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who conducted the examination of jurors for the people, closely questioned talesmen as to their acquaintance with policemen. He developed that a surprising number of the proposed jurymen were so much prejudiced against the teatimony of a policeman in a case where a policeman was personally interested that ther would not give that testimony the weight that
they would give to the testimony of a witness
in any other calling. One talesman, an uptown carrienter, said that he would not ear
for the testimony of a policeman in a trial, but
would want the evidence of "decent, respectable men."
The talesmen with the prejudice against police testimony were promptly excused by the
defence.
Mr. Weeks also found that two of the proposed jurges had been talked to be the would not give that testimony the weight that

defence.

Mr. Weeks also found that two of the proposed surors had been talked to by policemen
who knew they were in the panel from which
the jury to try Roundsman Dailey was likely

who know they were in the panel from which the jury to try Roundsman Dailey was likely to be drawn.

One of these talesmen was Henning Surback, saloon keeper, of 241 South street. He testified that he had known Policeman Cronin, who is on his beat, for about twelveyears, and that Cronin on Monday evening asked him if Dailey's case was likely to come up yesterday, but did not discuss the merits of the case.

William F. Haggerty, another talesman, testified that Peter Croker, his unclo by marriage and a retired policeman, living in the same house with him in Thirty-eighth street, asked him (Haggerty) whether Dailey's case was likely to come up yesterday, but did not speak to him about the facts of the case. Both surbeck and Haggerty were challenged by Mr. Weeks.

When the court adjourned for recess, Dailey and a Friend approached Deputy Sheriff Whalen, who had charge of Dailey, and asked Whalen if he was not customary to take Dailey to a neighboring restaurant to lunch. Whalen said that it was not customary to take Dailey of a first part of the Case. In the court room without the permission of the District Attorney, and he would not do so unless Mr. Weeks authorized him. Dailey and his friend were angered, and Dailey said to Whalen, with a sneer:

"Have you got any money at all?"

Whalen replied that he had all the money he needed.

At 50'clock eight jurors had been obtained.

where replied that he had all the money he needed.

At 5 o'clock eight jurors had been obtained, and the court was adjourned for the day.

Recorder Smyth committed Dailey, who had been at liberty, to the Tombs.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Signed Ibsen, the only son of Ibsen himself, has married Froken Bailot Blornson. Sigard lives on a ver-

rich father. The Bishop of Manchester says that disestablishmens would do no harm, but that disendowment would be very serious. The new General of the Trappists is Padre Sebastiane,

abbot of reptfonis born a Frenchman and before en-tering the Trappist order in officer in the Papal army who had desting dished himself in battle. The Pariet Select publishes a list of Aipline accidents for 1802. There were at taralities in all, 20 having co-curred in access without guides and 6 with guides. Iwenty six were tourists and 6 were guides. Tes were caused by attempts to gather edelwess.

Seven years ago a Scotch woman established in London a "Home for the Dying," ten beds being prepared.

for dying people. The applications for admission became so numerous and pressing that steps have been taken to enlarge the institution very greatly.

Of fourteen torpedo heats ordered by the British Government four are to be 180 feet lang of a speed of 27 knots, or about 51 statute innes. The extreme apaed obtained by a torpedo loud is credited to the Adier, built at Elbing terming, 27,4 knots. Sile is only 152

The positivists, the followers of Comite, are rebeiling against his most consciouss disciple, Pierra Lafitte. In accepting a chair as lecturer in the College of Pratice Latitte broke Countr's tradition which pro fested against—"incellectual despotism as represented by universities and neademical institutions." Handkereldefs, which used to be frowned upon by the

British military authorities, have now been sanctioned, and a military han bleechief has been patented on which shall be printed all-certain information concern-ing the use and construction of the rife, the flag alpaster, bugle calls, and general rules for the soldier. dons parent medicine swillowers on the globe. Dur-ing the past year the revenue derived from the threeha fremny stamp apon patent medicines amounted to \$1,200,000. Licenses for the sale of patent mediciner have increased 1,340 in Fig. and and 111 in Scotland. The people of Sangapare are asking "who will free them from the tyranny of Chinese domestics?" In the Straits settlements all the domestics are Chinese, and

they are becoming fearfully high in their charges. So far no remedy has been suggested more practical than that "the Penang Debating Society should talk the A Mr. Grandy said at the Manchester Diocesan Con erence that church service should be "brig ful, and brief," and that churchgoing ought to be more social than it is. Prayer should be condensed and sermons should not exceed ten munites at more He could see no reason why string and brass bands

should not take part to the services. The new tax upon beyeles in France will be \$2. As there are about 225,000 cyclists, the revenue will be about \$450,000. Cycles used for husiness, such as those employed by street messengers, pay half duty Those in the army and the Government service will be exempt. The cyclists, as a rule, do not object to the tax, for the reason that they expect some special legis

lation in return. nation in related.

Paul Bourget is writing a novel entitled "Terre Promise." It is designed as an answer to the attacks made upon the Bourget school by Pietre Lott when the latter delivered his address before the Academy. Bourget, in "Terre Promise," deals with "the obliga-tions of paternity in cases of adulters," and the work is intended for those who believe that the mysterious

is intended for those who believe that the mysterious tre of blood is binding.

In the twenty universities of the German empire the medical students for last summer numbered 8.638. These were distributed aminor the various universities as follows: Berlin, 1,185, fainu, 202; Reslau, 202; Briangen, 424; Freiberg, 481, Janes, 283; Heslau, 202; Briangen, 424; Freiberg, 481, Janes, 283; Heslaberg, 283; Jena 212, Ked, 312, Kennesberg, 255; Leipzig, 283; Maring, 294; Munich, 1443; Rostock, 138; Strassburg, 200; Tabingen, 200; Warzburg, 743.

The General commanding at Amiens has issued an order forbidding suffers in his command to take the

order for foldding soldiers in his command to take the part of supes in the local theatres. The manager of the Amieus Theatre immediately stopped the special rates gratical to others of the garrison, and the agnable has exposed the system hitherto in vague throughout the country. There is a law forbidding soldiers to appear on the stage in costumes other than their uniforms. An exception, however, is made t favor of charity performances. As a percentage of all the trical receipts always goes to the poor, all per-formances are construed as charitable. So in a great many towns the local manager gets enough free supes

some real tipe so bic produce. He now wore shirts and trebase of the firest material and, before putting them and his wises we confirm to perfume them with incense and other cote farances. His wives attended on him referred at o regularity was preserved. They have required by with all corts of precious unguests. the specially was the expensive "Sandalia" is acturated was he with these performes that when he next forth the air was laden with sweet smelling miners. The courtyard of his harem was full of women, from little Turkish girls of eight years old to the piletelistic Dinks negress or copper-colored Abjections as most every tribe in the Soudan supplied its representative so that one might say the entire Soudate se wanted words was to be seen here. Among this was convented four only were lawful wives; the remaining was con-sidered as "gheolina," or booty, and were looked the state of the s Thirtywives of altho principal emiss visited per and she was
street to
assisted by their in elaborating an exceptive system of espionare. But good living and or had ed enteathy teld in the sput. The Fredher grant enterties fall fell sick, and on the 22d of June, in a saporal to his palare at the derman. Some say that he was a victim to the properties of a women and had be realled. atherengeament a women who had lest husband and dutilized of the fall of Kinstonia, and who repaid the babdies of age on her was reason by giving him putson in his book but force Obrasiles in loas 49

trust the official report that we done it fatty degeneration of the heart. Don't risk suything with a strablers coours lungs and throats are speedly helped by it.-466